

BATH, APRIL 5, 1855.

## The New Liquor Law.

Below we copy several sections of the new or intensified liquor law, passed by the legislature. It will be seen that to carry a glass of liquor in one's pocket, valise or trunk, is a little medicated brandy for summer complaint, subjects the person to a fine of \$20 and costs, and three months imprisonment for the first offence; so look out, ye who are wont to have the gripes, and hunt up some other remedy. It also makes an apothecary liable to fine and imprisonment for furnishing medicine, a part of which is composed of intoxicating liquor, except on prescription of a physician of "sober life," no matter how well adapted to the case, or how sober the physician was when it was given.

Another provision, it will be seen, does not allow liquors to be stored in this State beyond the period of twenty-four hours, except in case of inevitable accident, on penalty of seizure and confiscation.

If a cargo of Malaga fruit should be brought into any port in this State, and with it a quantity of wine, designed for sale in this market, the wine could not be landed and stored here beyond 24 hours, on pain of seizure and destruction.

But it is not our purpose to dissect this law, or point out its inconsistencies at this time. Its good or evil effects will soon be manifest, if it is enforced, as all laws should be.

Sec. 4. No apothecary or druggist shall keep or use any such liquors for any other purpose than the preparation of medicine, as ordered by a physician of sober life, and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, whose name shall be subscribed to the prescription to be put up or prepared by such druggist or apothecary in his own shop; and he shall not suffer any such liquor to be drunk on his premises, or to be carried away to be drunk or used elsewhere. No druggist, apothecary, artist or manufacturer shall keep or use such liquors for any other purposes than the common uses made thereof in his art or manufacture, and he shall not suffer any such liquor to be drunk on his premises, or to be carried away therefrom. If any apothecary, druggist, artist or manufacturer, shall violate any of the provisions of this section, he shall on conviction for first offence, be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and costs, and three months imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction, and for the second offence, by a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, and imprisonment for the third conviction, a fine of twenty dollars and costs, and ninety days imprisonment, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction, he shall be deemed a common seller, and punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, and six months imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction. Any person violating against the provisions of this section, shall be liable to be arrested on a warrant on the complaint or oath of any citizen of the State, on which warrant his person, carriage or vehicle may be searched, and such liquors if found thereon, seized. Such complaint and warrant, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, shall be substantially the same in form and substance as in this act provided in cases of arrest, search and seizure of liquors kept and deposited in the manner forbidden in this act.

Sec. 5. No person shall travel from place to place in this State, conveying with him personally, or in any carriage or vehicle, any intoxicating liquors, including every kind of beer, cordial, and brandy, and substances being to be medicinal, a part of which is composed of intoxicating liquors, with the intention to sell or use the same in any manner forbidden by this act, under a penalty for the first conviction of a fine of twenty dollars and costs, and thirty days imprisonment; for the second conviction, twenty dollars and costs, and sixty days imprisonment; for the third conviction, a fine of twenty dollars and costs, and ninety days imprisonment, and for the fourth and every subsequent conviction, he shall be deemed a common seller, and punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, and six months imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction. Any person violating against the provisions of this section, shall be liable to be arrested on a warrant on the complaint or oath of any citizen of the State, on which warrant his person, carriage or vehicle may be searched, and such liquors if found thereon, seized. Such complaint and warrant, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, shall be substantially the same in form and substance as in this act provided in cases of arrest, search and seizure of liquors kept and deposited in the manner forbidden in this act.

Sec. 6. All such liquors brought into this State for the purpose of being conveyed through this State to places beyond its borders, shall not be kept or deposited in any city or town in this State, for the space of more than twenty-four hours, (the hours of Sunday excepted,) except in case of inevitable accident, and if so kept, shall be liable to be seized and forfeited, under the provisions of this act, as being kept and deposited in violation of the law; and if such liquors shall be seized on a warrant, and proceeded with as this act requires, and the respondent shall allege, in defence against such process, that such liquors were in transitu, and not intended for sale in this State, it shall be deemed sufficient to show on the respondent's part, that such liquors were kept or deposited in any city or town in the State, for the space of twenty-four hours. Whenever any such liquors shall be seized, and on trial the owner or keeper shall claim that they were in transitu, and therefore exempt from seizure, he shall set forth in the claim the name of the place to which they were about to be carried, and if on trial, it shall appear that the liquors were not in transitu, to the quantities of the casks, or packages in which they are contained, or in other respects as are by the revenue or other laws of the Province or State, to which they were to be carried, prohibited to be introduced therein, that fact shall be sufficient evidence that they were kept and deposited for unlawful sale within this State.

Sec. 7. No stage driver, express man, common carrier, teamster, or other agent shall carry from place to place within this State, any such liquors, except for agencies provided for in this act, under a penalty of a fine of twenty dollars and costs, for the first conviction, twenty dollars and costs, and thirty days imprisonment for the second conviction, two hundred dollars and costs and three months imprisonment for the third conviction, and four hundred dollars and six months imprisonment for the fourth and every other subsequent offence. Such carrying shall be prima facie evidence of intention to violate the provisions of this section, subject however, to such evidence as may be adduced on the part of the defendant to show that he had no such intentions.

The following extract from the Portland Inquirer shows how Austin Willey backs out of a falsehood:

The Hallowell Gazette reminds us that although the Legislature adjourned on Saturday, the pay roll covered Sunday and Monday. And that was not unreasonable, for the members were there on expense, and a large number took good care to leave them nothing with which to be generous. We doubt if the pay covered the bills of one half the members. Let no one dream of going to the Legislature to make money.

That's a abolition honesty, we suppose. Because the members of the abolition legislature got but \$2 per day, it was proper to rob the State of the pay for two days' services never rendered.

Equinoctial Storm.—The very severe storm we had Sunday must be considered as the regular "liner," although rather late. During the forenoon and afternoon it rained quite steadily. During the night the clouds cleared away, and a regular "blow out" succeeded.

Fire.—The stable attached to the house belonging to Samuel Pickard, Esq., in Auburn, was discovered on fire last Saturday night. The stable was nearly destroyed, but the house was saved by the fire department. Loss about \$550—insured.

## Characteristics.

The Tribune of this city, which seems to be under the control of a precious set of public defamers and retailers of low abuse and pot-house vernacular, as ever defaced the columns of a newspaper, published two anonymous communications in its issue of Saturday in reply to one in the Times last week, from our Wisconsin friend, in one of which a writer, signing himself "Troy," puts forth the following language:—

Mr. Emerson—Does the snarling Therapist who furnishes the acid and wormwood for the Times and the Mirror expect to deceive any citizen of Bath by dating his choleric missiles from Wisconsin? If so, let me jostle his confidence a little in the art of covering his tracks, and tell him his cloven foot is traced wherever he winds his venom-encircled trail. He may make his ill dribbling back from East, West, North or South, from the altar where he once prayed for a stipulated sum per diem, from the infernal pit, and they are the same harpy brood. None can mistake his snappish, green-eyed progeny; they all come limping into light midst a halo of acidity and bitterness often poured out upon those who never did him aught but kindness.

When we turn back to the files of the Eastern Times, when the gentle Therapist traced the image of himself on pages odorous with hellebore and nightshade, poppy and gall, may see the original of much of the article in the last Times, which it appears could not be carried to the proper height of satirical without a journey to Wisconsin to catch such poor inspiration as one of the County buildings might afford him.

We flattered ourselves that upon the exit of a late odorous scribbler in the Tribune, who essayed to do much for the enlightenment of our citizens, that the people of this community would not be again subjected to the humiliation of seeing a public press in the hands of such choice stirrers up of strife. But it seems we were disappointed. His mantle has fallen upon one who feels very mighty, but who lacks the ability to do such marvellous things.

We do not feel called upon to take up the cudgels in defence of our respected fellow citizen, who sells at "public sale," in the language of a former writer in that paper, (for there is no one in our community who does not understand that the mean, contemptible things quoted are intended to apply to our friend and predecessor, JOHN T. GILMAN, Esq.) but in consideration of the fact that he is meanly and cowardly assisted by a low scribbler, without the least shadow of reason, on account of a communication that he never even saw, and could not have written. The people of this community know the gentleman so well, that it will matter very little what the pimps who wallow in mire of personal abuse say of him.

In regard to Mr. Morse, he has always entertained feelings of high regard, and we might, if disposed, relate a circumstance of which we were long ago told, where Mr. G. incurred the censure of some of his political friends, for his public commendation of Mr. M. But this is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, Mr. Gilman has never furnished us a line for the Times in which Mr. M. was in any way alluded to.

In justice to Mr. G., then, we call upon the publisher of the Tribune, to retract the foul statements of his editorial corps; and we would advise him in future to see that innocent individuals in community are not made the subjects of such base attacks.

The Pauper Dissection Bill.

This abominable bill for turning the bodies of the unfortunate poor to good account, was one of the enterprises of the "republican" legislature. The bill passed the Senate, and was defeated in the House by democratic votes. The "republicans," however, managed to pass a vote referring it to the next legislature, thus endorsing the outrage as a bantling of their own getting up.

The following remarks were made in the House while the bill was under discussion:—

Mr. Andrews, of Biddeford, said he felt compelled to oppose this bill from a sense of humanity, although he had been written to by several members of his own place to support it. He should have been glad of an opportunity to serve them, but could not disobey the dictates of his own judgment. It was not the rich men this bill proposed to dissect, who are able to build up a comfortable and healthy life, and surround it with a splendid train of luxuries; it was the poor man, whose misfortunes had reduced to the Poor House, they were made the victims. He said he would rather it should take himself, or any rich and educated man, and make a dedication of such to the cause of science, than the poor, destitute, homeless and friendless. He had seen the aged in the Poor House, who had been brought there by their misfortunes and not their crimes. We boast of our democracy, but does it only apply to the rich? Does it only protect us while we are alive? Will it not follow us to our graves, and shield us there? If it will not, then is our democracy an empty boast. Suppose a poor sailor is cast by a storm on shore, and then dies in the Poor House, where he has been compelled to take refuge. Shall we give his body to the knife of the dissection, while his mother, far off in a distant State or land, mourns over his death, and has her feelings lacerated by the additional and inhuman fact that his grave has been robbed and his body given up to the dissection? He hoped the bill would not pass, for it was abhorrent to all his better feelings, and he thought would justly keep every member of the House from these seats another year.

Mr. Pike, of Portland, said:—

I object to this bill on account of the class of subjects proposed to be offered up for dissection. They are persons convicted of crimes, and the inmates of your almshouses. You propose to add to their present misfortunes, the further punishment of being dissected hereafter, "classes of the human family upon whose heads the hand of providence has already been laid very heavily."

The opposition to this bill will come from ignorance and superstition; this is the class you have selected. They of all others will have the most dread of this bill. It is only our educated and enlightened that can appreciate the necessity of providing subjects for the medical faculty. They alone can appreciate the immense advantages which the dead would thus confer on the living.

What a noble spectacle for a man who has devoted his whole life to the public service, when he can see the example of a privilege as a public sacrifice for the promotion of science—for the good of the present and future generations! None but our most intelligent, best educated and most philanthropic men will consent to do this.

Let the highest classes—the wealthy and the talented first set the example of self-sacrifice, to benefit and bless mankind, and you dispel the mist of ignorance and superstition which now require extraordinary measures to procure subjects; just do this, and the dissection room will be filled to overflowing.

Adopt this course and it would become popular; all classes would crave the privilege of offering up their bodies after death, to the cause of medical science.

Our rich men would make bequests to this noble object; our great men would imitate their example, and of course the poor man would imitate the rich and the great; and would be taken of respect, to be sacrificed for so good a purpose.

This, sir, would dispel all fears of death on this ground; his body would not be sacrificed as a sort of punishment for his crimes or his

poverty before death, but he would think it an honor to be stowed away in some quick doctor's dirty gloves.

With these remarks, I propose to offer an amendment to the bill, it is to strike out the classes of subjects named in the bill, and to insert members of the Legislature, Governor and Council, and heads of Executive departments, and also all known Nothings in good standing.

Now sir, if these intelligent and good men will first set the example, there will be a sufficient quantity of subjects in all parts of the State who will inquire if they are fit subjects for the dissecting knife, and not live in perpetual dread of their fate after death.

The Bangor Journal says this Pauper Dissection Bill enacts POVERTY A CRIME, and would give the carcass of the worthy POOR MAN to the surgeon's knife.

A wise and humane policy throughout all the New England States, dictated not only by the common sympathies of our natures, but by the dictates of the christian religion, has guarded by stringent laws, and heavy penalties of fines and imprisonment, the sacredness of the head. Mr. Ingersoll, of Bangor, was one of those immaculate Republicans who advocated and voted for this bill. He and a majority of his fellow "Republicans" voted for this revolting measure. Not satisfied with crushing out the living who could be reached, Ghoul-like, they must prey upon the bodies of the dead! And though the infamous and barbarous act did not pass, those who damned themselves to eternal infamy by voting for it, are deserving the execrations of an enlightened and christian community. The poor people of this State will remember this. The humane and christian portion, whether rich or poor, will remember it, too, and not forget to give credit unto whom credit is due, and note and remember, that this was a Fusion measure—a measure of this self-styled Republican Party—this freedom and humanity party.

For the Eastern Times.

WISCONSIN, April 24, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—I was over to Bath Saturday, and saw the Tribune. I guess they think something—they took me for a minister, preaching for pay! Oh, how they get deceived. Had it been Sunday, I would not have thought much about it, for Sunday, you know, was all-fools'-day.

There, now, you know what that Tribune gets an idea, it keeps it; I don't believe the Mirror will ever make me look any other way but at the minister. Now what did I say about temperance? That Tribune ran off the track, when we got our road up to Richmond, we'll put him on that track, and see if he will run off. He, that Mr. Troy—no, I have got the o before the r—it should be Troy, has done some good no doubt, in his day and generation; he need not try to cover up what I said, by running on to temperance and asking if it was any sin in the Mayor, because he was a temperance man. Why, Mr. Times, we have got men round here (not in Wisconsin) that are as strong temperance men as he is, and still we don't think much of 'em.

I see, too, that great Mr. Aristides is out again; he's a great man; he speaks well of himself and everybody else. He says you have got a mayor whom his enemies can accuse of nothing but virtue; well, now, I didn't know that anybody accused him of that. There is one thing I have always heard said; it is this—that a man was not much of a man, if there was not something in fault with him. Put that in your paper, Mr. Aristides, and see how that will look. I confess, Mr. Aristides is a great man; I would like to go to school in his school-house. He teaches liberty and temperance; he is opposed to rum and slavery, his idea is to shout over the Nebraska bill and mourn over the temperance law. Well, I am willing he should. If I did not say this, I am afraid he would not come out again; I like to see that fellow out.

Then, again, there is Mr. G. I guess he's some relation to the great Mr. Aristides, for he's got a number of such things as are in his piece, "Such malignant spirits," "infinite mischief," "Stir up the waters of strife," &c., great expressions, wonderfully put together; they have been so common of late we know where they come from. What an excuse he has made for the city government, for that wonderful magnificent deed in electing foreigners to office.

Did not Mr. G. cover that up well? I wonder how he will cover up the attempt to turn them out! I suppose it will be by denial. They have not done it; the reason is, they got qualified too soon. Good bye, Mr. Troy, Mr. Aristides, and brother G.

WANTS TO "SELL OUT."—The Cincinnati Daily Public Ledger, one of the rankest and most unscrupulous know nothing papers in the Union, offers, in its last issue, to sell out from garret to coal pit, "very low for cash." It has only reached its fifty-sixth No., and so well possessed were its projectors of the success of the conglomerate fusion yeast "American party," that they had purchased a double cylinder press, a six horse power engine, and water fixtures, and founts of type and other material enough to execute the whole state printing.

NOBLE RESPONSE.—At the late meeting in Kennebec for the choice of town officers, a citizen of great industry, established character, and property—a farmer—the only voter to vote of foreign birth—entered the Town Hall, to vote as usual. He was soon surrounded by a gang of worthless ruffians (calling themselves know nothings,) who threatened to beat him, and assailed him with violence, and his friends (leading citizens of the town) were assailed with vile language from the same gang. The only reply made by the abused citizen was, "I can forgive them their abuse to me—but it grieves me to see my friends abused on my account."

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—The Lewiston Falls Advocate says:—We have at the present time in our immediate vicinity, the following named aged persons: James Goff, aged 95 years; and William Trow, the same age, both of Auburn; Wm. Maxwell of Danville, aged 97, and Elizabeth Parker of Durham. The latter has been a widow 64 years—her husband, John Parker, having died in 1791. She is now as active as most women of 70.

ASSAULT.—We learn that on the evening of March 31, David H. Clancey, son of Capt. D. Clancey, of Dresden, was assaulted while in conversation with one of his friends, at a singing school, by E. E. Houdlette, E. E. Houdlette, Jr., and Charles F. Call, and thrust out of doors with great violence, and severely beaten. They were arraigned before Justice Chism last week, who fined each of them \$1 and costs. Considerable interest was manifested at the trial, and large numbers were in attendance.

## The Case of the Black Warrior.

The Washington Union publishes the particulars of the adjustment of the Black Warrior difficulties. It says that the Spanish government consented to make restitution upon the ground that the Havana authorities, in proceeding against the Black Warrior, did not take into account the importance of certain antecedents which should have afforded a sufficient reason for modifying their decisions. The following points are made:—

1st. The consignees of the Black Warrior were agreed in the understanding that the manifest of this vessel, in its periodical, or, at least, its occasional arrivals in transit from one port to another of the United States, should be written with the formula, in ballast, whether in effect she was really in ballast or was only consigning merchandise in transit.

2d. It is also true that by a like understanding between the officers of the Custom House and the consignees the practice had been adopted of asking for and obtaining the clearance of the vessel a short time before her arrival at the Havana.

3d. If not appearing, therefore, that any harm has been caused to the public revenue, and that the officers of the Custom House, in existing, the conditions of a crime are lacking, and lacking, consequently, the basis on which could be justified the confiscation or any penalty against the captain and consignees.

The Spanish government further concedes that the officers of the Black Warrior had made no mistake, but had legally no right to place the exchequer upon the walls of his house; but as this had little to do with the insult offered to an American official, our Consul proceeded at once to represent the case before the Captain General.

The day but one after was appointed by the Consul for a hearing of the question, liberty being meanwhile given to Mr. Thompson to select any hotel in Havana as his residence—his parole alone being exacted to retain him in the city.

Before the day appointed, the Consul accompanied by Mr. Thompson, went to the palace. Mr. T. was presented to the Captain General as his prisoner. Mr. Thompson, in reply, to go when and where he pleased, and with sincere regret that so unfortunate an affair should have happened, must beg that the amount of the pecuniary loss his business may have received from this sudden removal, may be presented to this government, so that some indemnification may be made.

Thus Mr. Thompson personally is free from further annoyance, but our officials or our citizens must not be exposed to such sudden and undesired removals from home and business. It is upon this question of greater respect to our countrymen that the attention of our government must be directed.

In this connection, we make the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer:—

"I understand that orders were sent on Monday to the Navy Department, New York, Boston and Norfolk, requiring several steam and sailing vessels now at those stations to be fitted with all possible despatch, to join the Gulf squadron; and that the same time, authority was given to direct the Commodore in command to proceed with his whole force to Havana, for the purpose of enquiring into the late occurrences."

It is supposed that General Concha has special authority to make explanations on minor causes of complaint, and to settle questions of etiquette, in which so many of our differences with Spain originate. This supposition furnishes some reasonable confidence that the train of settlement, commencing with the adjustment, will not be disturbed by anything which has since occurred.

"KILT" AND BURIED ALIVE. A Milwaukee correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following amusing incident which occurred, after a snow storm, on one of the railroads in the vicinity of that city:—

"A company of Irishmen were employed in shoveling out one of the deep cuts, under the direction of one of the officers. The snow had drifted in behind them, filling up the track again, when a powerful locomotive, with snow-plow attached, was sent, under full head of steam, to clear it out. As she came, flinging the drifts over her smoke-stack, and walking straight through all obstacles, till she rushed bolt upon the company of shovellers. They heard the whistle, but supposing she would halt, kept on their work. The engine, however, would clear the track, and shot down on them so rapidly that the superintendent had barely time, by a powerful jump, to save himself. The shovellers had no time; and the snow-plow, as it tore through the drifts, turned over a double row of live Irishmen. Some were thrown high and far, and others were buried; but not one was injured. It is said that most of them believed they were actually dead and buried, and it was difficult to convince them to the contrary."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April is this early on our table. We cannot speak too highly of the steel engravings in the present number. Mary, Queen of Scots, is life-like, while we are sure the colored Fashion Plate is the best yet out. In this number is commenced Mr. Stuart, "A Romance of History," by William Dowse, which promises to be the most interesting, chaste and elegant production of the kind that has ever appeared in the pages of "Graham."

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK. The New York Evening Post of Wednesday, in noticing the supply and prices of provisions in that city, says:—

"There was a good supply of beef at Washington market this morning. Prices however were of enormous height. Some of the butchers sold porter-house steaks at twenty-five cents a pound, though the average is about twenty-cents. Butter is held at twenty-nine to thirty-cents a pound, and cheese at fourteen to sixteen cents. A head of cabbage of respectable size is worth two shillings and sixpence. The cold weather has driven against the fish market, and in consequence the stock of all kinds of fish is very small. There is a limited supply of fresh shad, from the South, on sale at fifty-six and sixty-two and a half cents each."

BANK DIVIDENDS. The following semi-annual dividends have just been declared by the several banks in this city, as follows:—

Sagadahock Bank, four per cent.

City Bank, four per cent.

Lincoln Bank, four per cent.

Commercial Bank, four per cent. on the whole stock, old and new.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER IN ALABAMA.—Governor Winston has issued a proclamation, setting apart Saturday, the 9th day of April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed by the people of Alabama. In a letter transmitting the proclamation, the governor makes the following remarks on "the gloomy aspect of the political relations with the southern states":—

"It well becomes every one whose political lot has been cast in this section of the Union, to examine prayerfully the end to which political fanaticism at the north is so rapidly tending, and to implore Him, who ended the stern men, the fathers of our republic, with fortitude, patriotism and wisdom to conduct us against the south market, and in consequence the stock of all kinds of fish is very small. There is a limited supply of fresh shad, from the South, on sale at fifty-six and sixty-two and a half cents each."

Know Nothingism at a Discount in West Roxbury, Mass.—Know Nothingism has been fairly beaten in West Roxbury. The citizens' ticket for selectmen prevailed over the know nothing organization by the majority of 184.

The k. n.'s had the meanness to proscribe Alexander Dickson, the able fireward, because born in Nova Scotia. But he was sustained by about the same vote as the selectmen.

## Havana News.

Mr. J. B. Thompson, our Consular Agent at Sagua, who was arrested and taken to Havana because he would not take down the arms of the United States from the wall of his office, has been released. The following particulars in regard to this very unusual proceeding on the part of the Cuban authorities, are given by the Havana correspondent of the New York Express:—

"Some short time since Mr. Thompson was situated in his office at Sagua when he was interrupted by the entrance of one of the city guards, who insolently ordered him to take down the American arms, which hung upon the wall above him. Mr. Thompson indignantly refused—the 'celador' insisted, but with no effect—Mr. Thompson was firm. Fifteen minutes were allowed our agent for reflection, at the expiration of this time he was to decide between the removal of the colors from the wall or his own removal to Havana."

"Fifteen minutes passed quickly under such circumstances, but they sufficed to decide Mr. Thompson, in leaving the eagle upon the wall, and upon leaving himself for Havana. Accordingly, two hours later, Mr. Thompson, in order to guard of two 'celadores'—a prisoner."

Upon his arrival here, he called at once upon our Consul, Mr. Robertson—always accompanied by his two guards—and laid the matter before him. Now, Mr. Thompson had made one mistake, he had legally no right to place the exchequer upon the walls of his house; but as this had little to do with the insult offered to an American official, our Consul proceeded at once to represent the case before the Captain General.

The day but one after was appointed by the Consul for a hearing of the question, liberty being meanwhile given to Mr. Thompson to select any hotel in Havana as his residence—his parole alone being exacted to retain him in the city.

Before the day appointed, the Consul accompanied by Mr. Thompson, went to the palace. Mr. T. was presented to the Captain General as his prisoner. Mr. Thompson, in reply, to go when and where he pleased, and with sincere regret that so unfortunate an affair should have happened, must beg that the amount of the pecuniary loss his business may have received from this sudden removal, may be presented to this government, so that some indemnification may be made.

Thus Mr. Thompson personally is free from further annoyance, but our officials or our citizens must not be exposed to such sudden and undesired removals from home and business. It is upon this question of greater respect to our countrymen that the attention of our government must be directed.

In this connection, we make the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer:—

"I understand that orders were sent on Monday to the Navy Department, New York, Boston and Norfolk, requiring several steam and sailing vessels now at those stations to be fitted with all possible despatch, to join the Gulf squadron; and that the same time, authority was given to direct the Commodore in command to proceed with his whole force to Havana, for the purpose of enquiring into the late occurrences."

It is supposed that General Concha has special authority to make explanations on minor causes of complaint, and to settle questions of etiquette, in which so many of our differences with Spain originate. This supposition furnishes some reasonable confidence that the train of settlement, commencing with the adjustment, will not be disturbed by anything which has since occurred.

"KILT" AND BURIED ALIVE. A Milwaukee correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following amusing incident which occurred, after a snow storm, on one of the railroads in the vicinity of that city:—

"A company of Irishmen were employed in shoveling out one of the deep cuts, under the direction of one of the officers. The snow had drifted in behind them, filling up the track again, when a powerful locomotive, with snow-plow attached, was sent, under full head of steam, to clear it out. As she came, flinging the drifts over her smoke-stack, and walking straight through all obstacles, till she rushed bolt upon the company of shovellers. They heard the whistle, but supposing she would halt, kept on their work. The engine, however, would clear the track, and shot down on them so rapidly that the superintendent had barely time, by a powerful jump, to save himself. The shovellers had no time; and the snow-plow, as it tore through the drifts, turned over a double row of live Irishmen. Some were thrown high and far, and others were buried; but not one was injured. It is said that most of them believed they were actually dead and buried, and it was difficult to convince them to the contrary."

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April is this early on our table. We cannot speak too highly of the steel engravings in the present number. Mary, Queen of Scots, is life-like, while we are sure the colored Fashion Plate is the best yet out. In this number is commenced Mr. Stuart, "A Romance of History," by William Dowse, which promises to be the most interesting, chaste and elegant production of the kind that has ever appeared in the pages of "Graham."

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK. The New York Evening Post of Wednesday, in noticing the supply and prices of provisions in that city, says:—

"There was a good supply of beef at Washington market this morning. Prices however were of enormous height. Some of the butchers sold porter-house steaks at twenty-five cents a pound, though the average is about twenty-cents. Butter is held at twenty-nine to thirty-cents a pound, and cheese at fourteen to sixteen cents. A head of cabbage of respectable size is worth two shillings and sixpence. The cold weather has driven against the fish market, and in consequence the stock of all kinds of fish is very small. There is a limited supply of fresh shad, from the South, on sale at fifty-six and sixty-two and a half cents each."

BANK DIVIDENDS. The following semi-annual dividends have just been declared by the several banks in this city, as follows:—

Sagadahock Bank, four per cent.

City Bank, four per cent.

Lincoln Bank, four per cent.

Commercial Bank, four per cent. on the whole stock, old and new.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER IN ALABAMA.—Governor Winston has issued a proclamation, setting apart Saturday, the 9th day of April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed by the people of Alabama. In a letter transmitting the proclamation, the governor makes the following remarks on "the gloomy aspect of the political relations with the southern states":—

"It well becomes every one whose political lot has been cast in this section of the Union, to examine prayerfully the end to which political fanaticism at the north is so rapidly tending, and to implore Him, who ended the stern men, the fathers of our republic, with fortitude, patriotism and wisdom to conduct us against the south market, and in consequence the stock of all kinds of fish is very small. There is a limited supply of fresh shad, from the South, on sale at fifty-six and sixty-two and a half cents each."

Know Nothingism at a Discount in West Roxbury, Mass.—Know Nothingism has been fairly beaten in West Roxbury. The citizens' ticket for selectmen prevailed over the know nothing organization by the majority of 184.

The k. n.'s had the meanness to proscribe Alexander Dickson, the able fireward, because born in Nova Scotia. But he was sustained by about the same vote as the selectmen.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. VAN BUREN AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, furnishes the following gossip:—

The arrival of Ex-President Van Buren, has occasioned a fresh manifestation of the conciliatory policy towards which the Emperor of the French seems inclined in his relations with the Great Power of the West. On Saturday, before the arrival of the Ex-President had become known at the American Legation, a message was received there from the Tuilleries, inviting the successor of General Taylor to visit at 6 o'clock on the following morning. Messengers were at once despatched to various hotels, and to the hotel of Mr. Mason, but only an accident at length revealed the whereabouts of Mr. Van Buren at 10 o'clock on Saturday. Mr. Platt having found him at the Hotel Wagram, hurried to the Tuilleries to state the facts, and at the impossibility of dressing the Ex-President up in a court costume at such short notice. "Let him come," he wishes, in his travelling dress," said the Emperor, who, as I have frequently taken more pains than it is perhaps worth while to mention, cares less for buttons and gold lace, where an Emperor's two hundred millions are expended for court costume!" imagine. The two Ex-Presidents (is not Napoleon III, also an Ex-President of a Republic) had a long interview.

THE BOUNTY LAND ACT.—The Washington Union, after consulting the most reliable sources of information obligingly placed at its disposal by the Commissioner of Pensions, feels satisfied that not more than thirty six millions of acres of the Public Lands will be called for under the bounty act of the last session, leaving the United States still in possession of a thousand million acres to be wasted in future lavish extravagances. The number of applications in seven days from March 19 to March 25, inclusive, was 13,400. Each letter of application is opened, filed, numbered, its receipt acknowledged, and a record taken of the same. In addition to these formal applications, upwards of two hundred letters are received at the office asking for information in regard to the construction and application of the law, to which in many cases long and carefully prepared answers have to be prepared.

DOCTOR KANE.—The search for Doctor Kane is likely to be conducted with vigor in the coming season. We learn from the New York Evening Post that the Philadelphia light-boat is about to be fitted up and equipped by Congress for an expedition in search of Dr. Kane and his gallant crew. The Post says "she will probably be lengthened about twenty feet, if practicable, and fitted up with a propeller. She will be accompanied with a sail vessel of about 300 tons. Capt. Hartstein, formerly of the steamer Clinato, has been selected to command the expedition, and we understand that he is now engaged in making his arrangements to sail in June. A better officer could hardly have been chosen for such an expedition."

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A curious account of the effects of lightning on an iron ship was reported last week. The ship "Flying Scud," from New York, bound to Australia, was twice struck by lightning on her passage out, and her compasses, of which she had five on board, were so deranged that it became necessary to lay to for fourteen hours, though the wind was perfectly fair; and for several days the compasses varied from three to five points east from their true bearings, as was determined by observations. Immediately after the ship was struck, the needles were found to be revolving with great velocity; and the influence on them did not entirely cease for nearly or quite two months.

A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING COPY of the Hampshire Gazette was overhauled last week in the Hadley post office, and a large piece of a new patched bed quilt found neatly stuffed inside the wrapper.

AN IRISHMAN took an express train